#### THE PENSION PROBLEM.

SCHEME TO PRESERVE MEDICAL REC-ORDS OF THE MEN IN THE PRESENT WAR.

[BY TRLEORARH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Aug. 8.—For years the pension problem has been recognized and regarded as one of
the most difficult and complicated with which the
Government has had to deal. Congress and the
country have desired and sought to act with liberality as well as justice, both in pension legislation and the administration of the pension laws. But many difficult obstacles and perplexing questions have constantly arisen. Worthy claimants have suffered long delays and sometimes, perhaps, other hand unworthy and dishonest claimants THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY REPLIES denial of justice on the one hand, while on the have sometimes succeeded in having their names placed on the pension rolls. Of course, the chief difficulties have been the obtaining and shifting of testimony after a lapse of some years. The difficulty has been greater in many cases, probably, the honest claimant than it has been for an push his claim. To sift and weigh the tertin and protect the interests of honest claimants as well as of the Government has cost many millions of dollars. For more than thirty years an army of nedical examiners and special examiners has been maintained at the public expense for these purposes. Long and exasperating delays have common, and thousands of claimants have died before their claims were adjudicated, because the

evidence to support them was widely scattered, and

always difficult and often impracticable to obtain. To-day, thirty-three years after the war, thousands

of pension claims are "hung up" on this account. experience of the Government as well a of pension claimants since the Civil War ought to have been, and may prove to be, a useful son. It is clearly realized by all competent and inelligent officials who have to do with the admin istration of the pension laws that most of the do-Istration of the pension laws that most of the dobys, disorder, frauds and denials of justice would
have been obvinted or prevented and millions of
dollars saved both to the Government and claimants if the military history and hospital or other
medical record of every solder had been clearly set
forth on the muster-out roll of his command. In
view of the reasonable prospect that a great many
claims for pensions will be filed by and on behalf
of the men who enlisted in the war against Spain,
it has been suggested by officials who are familiar
with the administration of the pension laws, and
have the interests of the Government as well as of
the pensioners at heart, that every soldier shall be
furnished on his discharge from the Army with a
complete descriptive list, a copy of which shall
also be filed in the archives of the War Department, showing by the certificate of his company
commander, how often and for how long a time he
has been assent from or unfit for duty on account
of wounds or sickness either in his quarters or in
a hospital, and the nature of the wounds, disease or
diseases from which he has suffered. It is also
proposed that each sodder, when discharged, shall
be carefully examined by an Army surgeon or a
board of Army surgeons, and the result of such examination entered on his descriptive list and made
a part of the permanent records of the War Department. If these suggestions should be adopted
and carried out, both the Government and the soldier would be in possession of all the evidence reclaimant would be as easily and quickly determined as the record of his Army scrvice, and his
physical condition at the time of his discharge
would be equally well established. The suggestions
geem to be good ones, and at least worth the most
careful and thoughtful consideration. bys, disorder, frauds and denials of justice would

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS EVADED.

CUBANS LAND FROM THE WANDERER AT TAMPA-VESSEL UNDER GUARD.

Tampa, Fia., Aug. 8 (Special).-The Wanderer arrived in port to-day from her last expedition for the benefit of General Gomez. The boat reports a most interesting trip and a lively brush with the soldiers near Havana. They made an effort to land about sixty miles east of Havana, and were repulsed by the Spaniards, several Cubans being wounded in the fight. The expedition was in charge of Lieutenant Heard, of the 3d Artillery, and he had a small force of American soldiers

After the first repulse they went further to the east, and landed a part of the cargo, which was taken away by the Cubans as they retired before another attack of the Spaniards. The boat then went around to the western coast of the island and landed the remainder of the supplies at Punta Padre without incident. Then they returned to Key West, but were not allowed to land, and the Secretary of War was asked for instructions.

He ordered the boat to Port Tampa, and she arrived this morning. She only stopped an hour at quarantine, and did not receive permission to come quarantne, and did not receive parameters at up, but did so anyhow. The Treasury officials at the port tried to stop the landing, but all the Cubans on board got ashore, although the Ameri-cans were stopped. There are some lively messages being exchanged between the War Department and the Treasury officials to-night, and in the mean time the boat is in midstream and closely guarded.

time the boat is in midstream and closely guarded. She may yet be sent back to quarantine.

The 5th Cavalry were informed this morning that they might make themselves at home here, as they were to remain until October, when they would be sent to Porto Rico. They at once moved their camp to a place where they would be comfortable for the remainder of the summer. The transport Cinton will sail to-morrow morning for Santiago with supplies and a heavy mail. The Santiago and the Rita are in port and are coaling. They are to load at once for Porto Rico, but will not go away until the end of the week.

#### CHANGING CAMPS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

COUNTRY MARCHES AND LONG-DISTANCE RIFLE PRACTICE-DEATH OF GENERAL POLAND.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 8 (Special).-The Signal Corps left Camp Thomas this morning, after several unsuccessful attempts to get away. The corps will arrive at its destination Wednesday morning. Word was received at the Park this morning that Brigadier-General John S. Poland died at Ashewille, N. C., from fever. The General was the com-manding officer of the Second Division, First Army Corps, and was popular with all the officers and men of his nine regiments. When the news of the fall of Santiago was received, on July 4, and the men were celebrating the victory, General Poland appeared and said to the members of the 1st Pennsylvania, "Bring out the band, boys." He shoulders of the men and paraded through the

It is reported that the 14th New-York Regiment will soon take a practice march of two weeks to Knoxville.

Firing at dummy men lying in trenches will be the order of target practice in some of the regi-

ments during the next few days. morning to help care for the sick.

Thirty Red Cross hospital nurses arrived this

The practice marches will begin at once. General Breckinridge will suggest where practicable on these marches that long-distance rifle ranges be erected, so that the men may have the benefit of target practice at more than three thousand yards, that distance now being considered very close quarers for actual fighting. Hitherto the extreme distance of targets has been only two hundred yards. General Breckinridge will also suggest the setting apart of one day in each month for a field day That it may prove both pleasant and practicable there will be included in the day's exercises such

branches of military athletics as the scaling of fences, etc.

General Breckinridge continues to work for the General Breckinridge continues to work for the General Breckinridge continues to work for the improvement of the health c. the Army. The new hospital is even now in course of construction. The new hospital is even now in course of construction of the earnys are to be well scattered. Details of engineers and officers have been out all day, selecting mountain camp slies. A thinning out of the troops will be very beneficial just at this time, and no places could be selected more healthful than the mountains. A new order insisting that all water used shall first be boiled has been issued, and in the matter of det there will also be more strict measures taken than heretofore. The sanitary measures now in effect will go a long way toward overcoming sickness, and the country marches will keep the soldiers interested and their health better than lying idle in camp. There is a growing feeling that the troops now at Chickamauga will only be needed as an army of occupation, and in that event there is no means of telling when they will be called to the front. They must be kept together ready for service, however, and the officers now are trying to make the conditions pleasant, so that the men will be reasonably contented and to keep the sick list at a minimum.

The paymasters paid the 1st Arkansas, 1st Vermont end 2d Tennessee to-day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kilne, of the 14th New-York, left for Brocklyn this atternoon.

Three court-martial sentences were announced in the 14th New-York Regiment to-day, the offence being sleeping on duty. They were conrad Galey, Company K. two months and fined \$10 Frank R. Bennett, three months and \$10 fine, and Join Leary, Company E, the same.

RED CROSS WORK OF THE D. A. R.

Auxiliary No. 13, organized by Mohegan Chapter. Daughters of the American Revolution, in Sing Sing, with Mrs. Annie Van Rensselaer Wells as tion, raised money for and furnished 6.833 towels and 856 cheesecloth squares, also several boxes containing jellies, books and stationery. This auxiliary has undertaken to supply towels and cheesecloth squares as long as they may be

# Colgate & Co.'s **VIORIS**

LONG'S DEFENCE OF SAMPSON

TO ONE OF THE ADMIRAL'S CRITICS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBLINE.] Washington, Aug. 8.-The Secretary of the Navy has received several letters violently attacking Admiral Sampson. The following is a

copy of his reply to one of them: Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 5, 1898. My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your letter, and hasten to assure you that what you say about Admiral Sampson is so unjust that it can only pardoned on the ground of your ignorance of the whole matter. You have no appreciation of the responsibilities that have been upon Admiral Sampson, of his very superior attainments as an officer and the splendid work he has done in preparing for the naval victory complishment of his efforts for weeks and weeks before Santiago

Justice is always done in the long run. But, when you indulge in such unfounded criticism, cannot forbear to protest, as I should feel bound to do if you had referred in similar terms to any other of our deserving officers.

First-Admiral Sampson was selected for the the Department, in the exercise of its best judgment, with an eye single to the public interest believed that he was specially fitted for the place. Admiral Sicard, who held the command, having be come incapacitated for duty by reason of sickness, was necessarily withdrawn, by order of the Department, and Sampson was next in command. These two are especially accomplished ordunnee officers, having been each at the head of the Ordnance Bureau, and having devoted themselves to that branch of naval science. Sampson is a man of the very highest professional attainments, solely devoted to his duty. He never pushes himself forward, and when you accuse him of anything of that sort you do most cruel injustice to a man who has never sought favor or applause in any other way than by the simple discharge of his duty.

Second-The movement on Porto Rico was n movement for its capture. The Department, which has very rarely interfered with the movements of admirals commanding squadrons, did, however, make one express order, and that was that our bat tle-ships should not be exposed to the risk of regiments of that division come here as originnjury from the fire of any fort. At that time the Spanish fleet was strong, its whereabouts and destination were unknown. The primal necessity was to meet and crush its ships and to secure for us the domination of the sea. The Oregon had not arrived, the Maine was destroyed and no naval authority would justify the unnecessary risk of the destruction of any of our battle-ships, except in battle with the enemy's ships. The movement to Porto Rico was to meet, if possible, the fleet of Cervera, which was then expected. Cervera, unchanged his destination to Santiago. Our movement to Porto Rico thus became a reconnoissance and fulfilled its purpose. There was no intention at this time of taking Porto Rico, as the Army was not then ready to co-operate.

Third—With regard to sending our ships into the

harbor of Santiago: Admiral Sampson was acting under the explicit orders of the Department not to mit expose his armored ships to the risk of sinking by mines, and the wisdom of this course. I believe, is universally acknowledged by naval authorities. He waited, as he should have done, for the co-operaoperation, the result was accomplished is now operation, the result was accomplished to the result was accom surrender. Sampson's fleet was at the mouth of the harbor, drawn up in line and ready to bombard, as it had been for days previous, and the signal officer stood on the heights, ready to wiswang the signal for firing. Happily, instead of this signal, came the good word that the Spanish had surrendered to this combined readiness for attack.

Fourth-Please bear in mind the variety and his troops ready to assault Santiago, awaited the

Fourth-Please bear in mind the variety and weight of the responsibilities which were upon A4battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet. He commanding officer of the whole squadron; charged with the blockade of the whole Cuhan coast; charged with the detail of all the movements ships; charged with cierical correspondence with the with preventing the escape of Cervera. Remember that this man, whom you so sneeringly accuse, was you will read the orders issued to him, beginning with June 1, you will find that the most thorough precautions had been taken to prevent the escape of Cervera; that our fleet was kept constantly in line, so far from the entrance at night, and so far by day; that the most rigid care with searchlights and every other appliance was taken every night; that the commanding officer of every velicl knew his post and his duty in case an attempt | the train. Their arrival here was too late for of our vessels upon the outcoming Spaniards, went on like clockwork; as, at Chattanooga, every movement of that great battle was carried out, although General Grant was neither at Missionary Ridge

I can well understand why the friends of other officers should be so enthusiastic and earnest-as I am-in giving them the credit they so richly-every one of them-deserve for their glorious work. cannot conceive of anybody so mean as to detract by a single hair from their merit. But I cannot understand why such a bitter feeling is manifested in many quarters toward Admiral Sampson, when all these officers, subordinate to him, in their reports clearly and cordially recognize the fact that, although at the beginning he was, by orders from Washington, going to confer with General Shafter, yet the battle was fought under his orders, and that the victory was the consummation of his thorough preparation. For myself, I know no predilection for any one of these gallant men. I would crown every one of them with laurel. I want them all to have their just deserts. Every one of them deanything less than full measure for that day's And, therefore, I can think of nothing more cruel than a depreciation of the merit of the faithful, devoted, patriotic commander-in-chief Physically frail, worn with sleepless vigilance, tails, letting no duty go undone; for weeks with ceaseless precautions blockading the Spanish squadron; at last, by the unerring fulfilment of his plans, crushing it under the fleet which executed his commands; yet now compelled in dignified silence to be assailed as vindictively as if he were an enemy to his country. I am sure that no one more deprecates such an attack than the officers of the fleet-commodore, captains and all. Among them all is peace; whatever disquier there may be Mrs. Beecher Stowe's beautiful verse:

Far, far beneath the noise of tempests dieth,
And silver waves chime ever peacefulls.
And no rule storm, how fieres soe'er it flieth,
Disturbs the Sabbath of that deeper sea,
uly yours.

JOHN D. LONG.

THE NAVY NEEDS NO MORE MEN.

Washington, Aug. 8 (Special).-A general order has been issued from the Navy Department and telegraphed to recruiting stations, discontinuing all This is due to the confidence of the naval authorities that the activity of operations affoat will be practically suspended in a short time, and instead of an increased force being required, wholesale discharges will fol-The reports of recruiting officers show that on Saturday last 971 enlisted men were on board receiving-ships awaiting active duty upon vesin commission, and in addition 500 men attached to the auxiliary naval force, and could be readily used in case of an emergen-Under the circumstances, it will be possible begin the discharge of volunteer naval militiamen within a day or two after an armistice is declared their places being taken promptly by the surplus

men from the receiving-ships.

#### MORE TROOPS COME NORTH.

Continued from First Page. disappointment among the Kentuckians and the

GENERAL GRANT TO HURRY TO THE FEONT General Grant is anxious to get to the front, and in order to do so he will empark on the first ship. It has been estimated that the transport can carry thirteen hundred men, but it is not thought by the authorities here that sae can

officials who have been estimating the number of men each transport can take have no practial knowledge of the matter. In the case of the Manitoba, it was stated that the steamer could take a thousand horses, and the same number f men, but when the ship started she had on board 700 horses and 450 men, and she was loaded to her full capacity. These faulty estimates have caused some delay in getting the expedition started.

Advices were received here to-day that the Conche, the only other transport, in addition to the Lampasas, in sight for General Grant's expedition, will arrive here to-morrow morning from New-York. It is the intention of General Grant to send on this ship the 3d Battalion of the 16th Pennsylvania, now here, and one hundred and fifty men of the Signal Corps, who will arrive early to-morrow. Lieutenant-Colonel Rickards, of the Pennsylvania battalion, will rank Major Squire, of the Signal Corps, as chief in command on the transport. This arrangement will leave the 3d Kentucky and the 160th Indiana to embark. The Lampasas, which sailed from Old Point for New-York, this morning, is expected to return after being disinfeeted, but no advices have been received about other transports, of which at least three will be necessary, unless the Harvard is dispatched

A telegram from Chickamauga, zunouncing the departure of the Signal Corps for Newport News, had the effect of raising the hopes of Army and railroad officials here. They regard this detachment, coming as the advance of General Wade's expedition, as an indication that the movement of treeps from Chickamauga and Camp Alger will begin at an earlier date than first anticipated. A telegram from Chickamauga, gunouncing

WADE'S DIVISION TO GO NEXT WEEK. An Army officer to-night said, when ques

tioned about the arrival of General Wade's men: "If, as published, Shafter's men are now embarking, and on the way. I see no reason why the transports for Wade cannot get here by the latter part of next week. I may add that I expect them at that time. It is to be inferred then that Wade's troops will be in camp here before that time. Should existing orders, which have gone out to superiors only, be not changed, you may expect the vanguard the early part of next week. Will all of the twelve ally determined? Well, I should say so. The War Department would send the whole eighteen regiments of the division here if it were convenient. I know of no place on the coast the equal of Newport News as a corrbined

To sum up," said this officer of the Yose-mite, "it looks as if the vessels here will start Wednesday to joun Admiral Sampson, who, we think, will start for the East as soon as we reach his rendezvous. It is the general understanding in site Navy that the Minneapalls will go with us and continue in to Mantla to relieve the Olympia. We heard that as soon as we arrived."

The old American ram Katahdin, now at the when the division of the fleet is made. Com-mander Wilde has left the vessel and Lieutenan

great HAWAIIAN COMMISSION ON ITS WAY.

THE MEMBERS ARRIVE AT SAN FRANCISCO AND SAIL THENCE TO MORROW

San Francisco, Aug. S .- The Hawaiian Commissioners, Senators Cullom and Morgan and Representative Hitt, have arrived in this city and will take passage for Honolulu on the Mariposa, heartily welcomed all along the route.

At Auburn and Sacramento stops were made and gifts of California fruits and flowers received. At the latter place the Commissioners made brief speeches from the rear platform of any demonstration, but before departing they will be entertained by the Chamber of Com-

merce and the Union League Club. Senator Morgan said that the settlement of white families on the island would work out the labor problem there. The Japanese con-tract laborers might be sent back home at the expiration of their terms of service, but ex-isting contracts must be respected.

### MARINE CORPS COMMENDED.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF A USEFUL ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT

Washington, Aug. 8 -Secretary Long on July 30 issued the following order commending the Marine

On the lith day of the present month the United States Marine Corps, which has been a part of the establishment of the Government for 12 years, completed the 190th year of its existence as a corps. During this period the many occasions on which it has received the thanks of Congress for distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and the numerous other instances in which its duties have been performed in such a manner as to bring it prominently into notice, have served to impress abon the public, and especially upon the natial service, the great worth of the corps. This order is issued in recognition of the centennial anniversary of this important and useful arm of the Government, which occurring as it does in the midst of the war with Spain, and at a time when the Marine Corps has added new glory to its already gallant record, affords the Department an added pleasure in announcing this anniversary to the service.

RELEASE OF THE RODRIGUEZ DEMANDED. Paris, August 8.-The "Temps" this afternoon

sent to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Washington, to secure the release of the French steamer Olinde Rodriguez. The Minister for Foreign Affairs, for a week past, has pointed out to the United States that her detention is arbitrary and illegal, and has laid stress on the fact that she has mail diplomatic bags on

The French steamer Olinde Rodriguez was cap tured by the New-Orleans, on July 17, off San Juan de Porto Rico, and was taken as a prize inte

HOBSON VISITS CERVERA Annapolis, Aug. 8.-Lieutenant R. P. Hobson ar-

rived this morning from Washington, spent three hours here, and started again for Washington at 12:10. Lieutenant Hobson took a carriage on his arrival and went directly to call on Admiral M:-Nair, the superintendent of the Academy. After a few minutes he went over to see Admiral Cervera, few minutes he went over to see Admiral Cervera, who is occupying a house in the same row with that of the superintendent. Here he and the Spanish prisoners exchanged reminiscences of their former meeting, when Hobson was rescued from the waters of Santiago harbor by the Admiral Lieutenant Hobson afterward cailed on Commander Edwin White and other officers. A crowd of people gathered at the station to see him off, and he went through the usual routine of handshaking and returning thanks for congratulations.

## Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement

for over a quarter of a century.

CHESTER AGAIN DELAYED.

CERTAIN TO SAIL EARLY THIS MORN-ING. IT IS SAID. MAJOR SEAMAN DENIES FALSE REPORTS ABOUT

THE SHIP-PRAISES GENERAL STERNBERG.

The transport Chester, with the 1st Regiment of Volunteer Engineers on board, was again delayed yesterday from starting to Porto Rico, but the offiers in charge of the vessel said last evening that she would certainly sail early this morning. As to he cause of the delay, there is more than one explanation. According to some, the machinery of the Chester was found to need tepairs on Sunday, while on the other hand it is stated that the Quartermaster's Department has not succeeded in placing all the necessary supplies on board in time start as originally arranged. It is probable that both these reasons are responsible

that the Chester was unfit for the transportation SURGEON-GENERAL STERNBERG MAKING of a large body of men to the front. It was stated that there was little food on board, and no water; also that there was no ventilation for the sleeping quarters of the majority of the men on the lower deck. The Chester, it was added, was designed for a freighter and to catty only a few passengers. The members of the engineers' regiment were obliged to occupy the space that was originally intended for freight.

delay. All day yesterday barges were loaded with supplies at Pier No. 3, East Biver, the pier of the

New-York Quartermaster's Department, and towed

to the Chester, which lay at archor off Bed.ow's

When a Tribune reporter saw a number of the officers of the regiment yesterday he was in-formed that dose reports were greatly exaggerated. Among those who were seen was Major Louis L Seaman, the surgeon of the regiment.

"Of course," said Major Seaman, "the men found that their quarters were somewhat crowded after they went on board. But they did not expect anything else. One does not expect that every luxury and comfort will be found on a transport, but I want to say that everything that has been possible has been done by coonel Griffin and the quartermaster's Department. The report that there was no water on the Chester was absolutely untrue. So is the statement that the snip is not properly centinated. It was to be expected that we would find the heat oppressive when we got on board, but, then, the weather has been uncomfortably not everywhere else in the last day or two, and I imagine that after we have been a few hours at sea on the Usster the ocean precess will make us all comfortable."

With reference to an interview with himself printed in one of yesterday morning's newspapers. Major Seaman was auxious to deny any impression that Surgeon-General Steinberg has been responsible for the difficulty in obtaining medical supplies. The Surgeon-General, he said, has vant to say that everything that has been pos-

shore. Such officets as obtained cave were ordered to report to the ship at wo clock yesterday after-noon, as it was not known til fare that the Chester would not be able to start yesterday. While the men were in the larges the decks were thoroughly scrubbed and the sides of the vissel whitewashed. Rectric fans have been placed in the hold, and it expected now that the trip will be a fairly com-

DISTRIBUTION OF A LARGE SUM RAISED AT A WASHINGTON ART EXHIBITION

tent of their indebtedness to patriotic women who have so heartily co-operated in rendering effective assistance to the military surgical corps in the present war. A notable instance of the results achieved is found in a partial report of the committee which conducted an art loan exhibition in ganization to devote its proceeds in this manner. The net receipts were \$4,338, which were subsequently increased by gifts from generous women, whose names were withheld at their own request. The money was spent after the Disbursement Committee had investigated the greatest needs in various localities, so as to avoid duplication, and to give what was resulty incking. Naturally, the greatest attention was paid to the Fort Myer Hospital, where the very larse number of typhold fever patients from Cump Alger were taken. These patients came from all parts of the Union, and all of them, without favor, participated in the benefits of this enterprise of Washington women. In addition to the numerous comforts which would have been impossible of attainment under the Army system, the money was expended for such indispensables as the following, taken haphagard from the list, to show how these women anticipated the wants of the sick. One hundred and skyly-two fly screens, 4 patent fever tubs, 300 stamped envelopes, 60 lead pencils, 60 pads of writing paper, 18 lamps of the sicks. One hundred and skyly-two fly screens, 4 patent fever tubs, 300 stamped envelopes. wants of the Satt fever tubs, 300 stamped envelopes, 60 lead pencils, 60 pads of writing paper, 16 lamps and sindes, 61 lanterns, 12 pairs of crutches, 21 combs and brushes, 2 pairs of barbers chapters, 200 fans, two thousand sheets of flyaper, 150 yards of rubber sheeting, two dozen lee bass, quantities of back towels stationery, feeding-cups, sitchen and table utensils and numerous surgical appliances.

Similar supplies were sent to the United States General Hospital, at Fort McPherson, Georgia, and the following gifts of money were made. United States navel ambulance ship Solace, 5500, Army hospital ship Relef, 5500, hospital a Fort Monroe, \$100; Dakota Rough Riders, Chickamauga, \$53, Dakriet vo uniteers at Chickamauga, \$53, and medical supplies for District volunteers at Tampa, \$33,10. The committee still has a balance of nearly \$1,500 available for further demands.

It is a marvel how some men will risk their lives by sheer neglect. They sleep away entirely oblivious of the danger creeping upon them. Men can hardly be made to realize that a little sputtering spark of disease which might be stamped out in an instant may mean death if it is allowed to keep on. Dyspepsia, constitution and liver complaint seem like trifling matters but they will eventually wreck the constitution as surely as a spark will blow up a keg of powder.

If your health is not strong and vigorous it is a simple and sensible thing to write to Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. V., and obtain from him and his staff of eminent specialists, without charge, professional advice which will enable you to put

specialists, without charge, profession-al advice which will enable you to put al advice which will enable you to put your constitution on a solid basis of health and strength forthwith, before these ailments have a chance to reduce

you to a physical wreck.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is acknowledged as the most wonderful medicine ever devised for those diseases which are caused by imperfect action of the liver and digestive cerus. tive organs.

tive organs.

Mr. F. M. Robinett, of Xenophon, Hancock Co., Tenn., says in a letter to Dr. Pierce. I can heartily recommend Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for indigestion and torpid liver. I tried different doctors with but little result. I could scarcely cat anything—it would put me in such dreadful distress in my stomach. I had a dull aching pain in my stomach, and continual hurting behind my shoulders, bad laste in my mouth, tongue coated brown, had faint spells with a tired worn-out teeling. I took cleven bottles of Golden Medical Discovery and received great benefit. I am now able to work. If it had not been for this wonderful remedy I believe I would not be living to-day.

The most difficult diseases to cure are those which are aggravated by constipation. In such cases Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be taken in conjunction with the "Discovery." They never gripe. All good dealers sell them.

ARMY SURGEON'S DEFENCE.

Continued from first page.

should be placed in charge of such a ship who is not accustomed to command men and enforce obedience.

RED CROSS CRITICISED.

With regard to the Red Cross, it would seem as if the lofty purposes of this organization were, on the Santiago expedition, subverted to dividual interests. While at Tampa the Red Cross ship State of Texas was formally placed under the control of the chief surgen, Fifth Corps, by Dr. Egan, the representative of the society, he acting under telegraphic instructions to that effect. Colonel Pope accepted this offer and directed that the State of Texas accompany the expedition of Gen eral Shafter to its destination. Although this order was fully understood by Dr. Egan, the State of Texas did not accompany the expedition, nor did it arrive at Siboney until the forces had been landed, a battle fought and our hospital estab-lished and in working order. The first offers of aid made by this society dealt largely in generalitie and manifested reluctance to subordinate the ganization to the medical department. Too much praise cannot be given to the individual efforts o Dr. Lesser and the Red Cross nurses. Their work was untiring and unselfish, and the assistance ren dered by them was of great value.

In conclusion it is desired to emphasize the facthat the lamentable conditions prevailing in the army before Santiago were due to the military necessity, which threw troops on shore and away from the possibility of supply without medicines. instruments, dressings or hospital stores of Very respectfully, your obedient

EDWARD L. MUNSON Captain and Assistant Surgeon, commanding Reserve Ambulance Corps.

THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

EFFORTS TO CHECK THE DISEASE.

Washington, Aug. 8.—The epidemic of typhoid fever which prevails in so many of the Army camps is giving the War Department a great deal of concern, and steps are being taken to check the fever and prevent further spread of

Surgeon-General Sternberg to-day issued a circular calling attention to a former circular issued by the Medical Department on April 25. The former circular was devoted to recommendations for the health of the troops, minutely pointed out what to avoid and how camps should be conducted from a sanitary point of view, together with suggestions as to the food and clothing of the soldiers. It is the opinion of the Surgeon-General that these conditions have not been carried out, and in his circular to-day he says:

The extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in camps of instruction indicates that the sanitary recommendations made in this circular have not been carried out. If medical officers have failed to make the proper recommendations as indicated, the responsibility rests with them. If the recommendations have been made and not acted upon by those having authority in the various camps, the responsibility is not with the medical department, but these recommendations should be repeated, and commanding officers be urged to move their camps at frequent intervals and to maintain a strict sanitary police. The extensive prevalence of typhoid fever in

General Sternberg hopes to have more favorable reports, and to hear soon that the epidemic of typhoid has been checked.

CONDITION OF SHAFTER'S TROOPS.

IMMUNES IN NO DANGER-PUBLICATION OF THE "ROUND ROBIN."

Washington, Aug. 8 - General Shafter has telegraphed the President regarding the publication of the "round robin" signed by the general officers of his command, as follows:

eral officers of his command, as follows:

I can very readily see what intense excitement the publication must have occasioned, a great deal more than the situation warranted. Situation is greatly aggravated from the fact that before any of the men were taken ill they were thoroughly exhausted. At least 75 per cent of the command had been down with malarial fever, from which they recover very slowly, and are in no condition to stand an attack of yellow fever or dysentery. Placed here now in the condition in which they were when they came here. I do not believe they would be in any particular danger. The regiment of immunes that recently arrived is not suffering at all, and I don't believe they will. They can keep out of the sun, are well clothed, and well fed. What put my command in its present condition was the twenty days of the campaign, when they had nothing but meat, bread and coffee, without change of clothes, without any shelter whatever, and during a period twice as stormy as ever, and during a period twice as stormy as it has been since surrender. Fresh troops reaching here in the middle of August, with good camps, good water, abun lance of tentage, which they will find here, need not apprehend serious danger. I thank you for the high regard in which you hold my command, and the value of the service they have rendered. It pays for all the suffering we have endured. I have read this to Generals Wheeler, Lawton, Bates and Kent, who concur with me in the views expressed above. and during a period two

The issuance of this statement from General Shafter was the sequence of a conference held at the White House this afternoon between the President, Secretary Alger and Secretary Long. It was felt that the statements made as to the condition of troops at Santiago might create a grave impression abroad. While the statement as issued was brief, it occupied almost an hour in its consideration, it being felt that the utmost precaution was essential at the present stage of the negotiations between this country and Spain, which it had been at first felt might be at least impeded by knowledge of the serious conditions revealed in the appeals signed by the officers there. The issuance of the statement was the result, and it speaks for itself.

This evening General Shafter supplemented his first dispatch with a second on the same

Santiago, Aug. 8, 1808, 7:11 p. m.
Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington.
In connection with my telegram of the 3d inst. and the letter of the general officers to me of same date, I have the honor to say that since then I have talked with the division commanders and them to the proposed of the same date. since then I have talked with the division commanders, and they join me in saying that the first report was made so strong because of the weakened and exhausted condition of the command, more than 75 per cent of which have been ill with a very weakening malarial fever, lasting from four to six days, and which leaves every man too much broken down to be of any service, and in no condition to withstand an epidemic of yellow fever. For strong and healthy regiments coming here now, and a little later, with plenty of tentage to cover them and not subject to any hardships, and with plenty of nourishing food, the danger, in my opinion and that of the division commanders, would be reduced to a minimum SHAFTER, Major-General. SHAFTER, Major-General.

YALE MEN EAGER TO START.

CHANGES IN COMMAND OF BATTERY A-CON-NECTICUT VOLUNTEERS EXPECTED.

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., Aug. 8 (Special) -

Camp Haven, Niantic, Conn., Aug. 8 (Special)—Battery A. Light Artillery, awaiting orders from General Wade to proceed to Forto Rico, engages the present interest of visitors to this camp. Every man in the battery is alert and eager for the expected order, particularly the Yale men, who comprise more than one-third of the command. Important changes in the officering of the command are expected. Captain Barlow S. Honce has been in ill-health nearly all the time since coming to camp, and it is now stated upon good authority that he will resign the command of the hattery. In this event it is said that Herbert Weston, of Beatrice. Neb., the junior first lieutenant, will be commissioned captain by Governor Cooke and take command, and that Sergeant Valentine Chappell, of New-London, a well-known Yale sprinter, will be promoted to second lieutenant. Lieutenant Weston has commanded the battery in the absence of Captain Honce from time to time, and is considered a competent man to assume the regular command, though he is only twenty-two years of age. He is a graduate of a Michigan military school and of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

A temperature of 33 degrees to-day has made

school and of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale.

A temperature of 33 degrees to-day has made drilling onerous labor, but no serious cases of heat prostration are recorted. The 34 Regiment has drilled by battalions, and the regular company drills have taken place. Colonel Tyler, who was at his home in New-London for two weeks suffering from malaria, it now in good health, and gives his personal attention to the regiment, which is rapidly developing fine form.

Battery B men are delighted with the signal instructions begun yesterday. The men who are detailed to go to it ack Point and Pleasure Beach to man the signal stations daily are the envy of the battery. Each day a new detail is sent out.

860 broadway, Union Sq. & Sth St. ARTISTIC IN BRASS & IRON.

Wrought Metal FOR INTERIORS, OPEN FIREPLACES, ETC. Our Own Foundries and Shops.

WM-H-JACKSON-&G

REED & BARTON. SILVERSMITHS.

Broadway and 17th Street, N. Y. 8 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has been used for over PIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS .
MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING WIS PERFECT SUCCESS IT SOOTHES THE CHILD SOFTENS IN GOMS ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIN COLLE, and is the best reneally for DIARRHIEA. Soal bruggists in every part of the world. He sale and age of

CALVARYMEN AT MONTAUK.

Continued from first page

driven wells in the section about East Hampton is that, after reaching a depth of a few feet, they pass through a stratum of clay or clayey loam. Under that lies a coarse sand-sometimes so ccarse as to be termed gravel. Still lower, another stratum of clay, of greater consistency and thick-ness (commonly) than the first one. A driven well should perforate the first clay, but not the second, because, unless it goes below the first, there is risk f water contamination from the immediate surface. In the coarse sand, overlaying the second faults in the surface clay at some distance, com-monly, from the well, and has become purified. If you go below the second clay a driven well will not answer. Only an artesian well can go so deep as will then be needful. If the chances should favor dependence upon artesian wells, instead where are they? Troops are already on their way. Where is the water they must have?"
With the reported lack of an alequate water

supply at Montauk Point it may be necessary to follow the example of some of the slower-going ocean steamers and fit out a plant for the distillation of sea water. That this is perfectly practical has been shown by the experience of the using the distilling apparatus. For a number of years it has been customary to fit out all of the better class of ten-day boats crossing the Atlantic with a complete distilling apparatus in addition to the supply of fresh water from the port from which the steamer safes. These distilling plants have been so successful that even some of the faster vessels are now equipped with them for use in ase of emergency.

The prospectus of one of the new large steamers in the part describing the water-carrying capacity of the vessel, says: "The drinking water is carried of the vessel, says: "The drinking water is carried in tanks of 250 cubic metros' capacity, from which the water is convexed to all paris of the ship. Besides this, the steamer is provided with a distilling apparatus capable of delivering eighteen thousand litres of drinking water in twenty-four hours." The distilling plant has worked successfully on this vexacl, and, while the water may not be as palatable as that from a spring, it is, if properly cooled, almost as good as, if not equal to, the water used in this city.

almost as good as, if not equal to, the water used in this city.

Several of the transport vessels purchased by the Government are being fitted out with distilling apparatus, and were designed to turn salt water into fresh for the use of the fleet off Cuba. In an emergency these could be anchored off Montauk Point and supply the temporary demand for fresh water until apparatus could be fitted up at the camp. As the supply of salt water is unlimited, the quantity of distilled water which could be obtained at the camp would then be fixed by the capacity of the plant erected.

MONTAUK'S POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS. Washington, Aug. 8.—The postoffice at Mon-

tauk, Long Island, has been placed under the jurisdiction of the New-York office, from which will be detailed clerks to handle stamps, money orders and registered letters for the soldiers.

RUSHING THINGS IN ARMY BUILDING. EQUIPMENT FOR A DETENTION HOSPITAL TO BE SHIPPED TO DAY-REGIMENTS ON THEIR WAY.

The Quartermaster's and other departments at the Army Building are busy attending to the equipping of the Montauk Point camp and arranging for the transportation of the soldiers to the camp.
Bids were opened yesterday for large quantities
of supplies for the camp, and by to-day it is hoped
that all contracts will be let and everything will
be in running order as to furnishing necessary supplies and stores. About seven tons of rations, as

terday Colonei J. Morris Brown, chief of the medical Colonel J. Morris Brown, chief of the medical supply department, yesterday received an order to ship to the camp as soon as possible the cots and equipment for a hospital of two hundred and fifty beds. The hospital will probably be established near the outskirts of the camp, and will be used for detaining men who are brought in sick. As soon as the surgeons in charge are satisfied as to the nature of the illness the casen will be transferred to other quarters. Colonel Brown will ship the cots and supplies to-day. He will also ship a supply of medicine and a quantity of sheets and plicows.

The Quartermaster's Department has received a rush order for twelve hospital and five handred common tenta, to be forwarded to the camp at Montauk Point as soon as possible. The shipment will be made to-day. Major Ewell, of the Transportation Bureau, is busy transferring fae men who arrive by rail from the South to the Point. He vesterday received word that the 9th Cavalry and the Rough Riders were on their way to Long Island. They are expected to arrive in Jersey City. The 9th Cavalry is coming North in seven trains, making a total of eighty cars. The Rough Riders are traveling in eight sections. The 2d and 2d Cavalry are expected to arrive in Jersey City to-morrow from Tampa. With these froops will come five thousand horses and one thousand mules. The Tamsportation Department yesterday furnished transportation to their homes to thirty returned solidiers. Most of these are on a two-months' furlough. Many of them have just left the hospitals. The trailronds allow half rates to all men going to their homes.

The department made the following shipments yesterday: 120 canvas uniforms to Newport News for the 5th Hilmols Volunteers, Loop blouses to Vort McPherson, Georgia, 40 blouses and 80 pairs of trousers to the recruiting office, New-York. The \$5.20 brown convas uniforms, which were to have been shipped on the Conche yesterday will be held, as an order was received from Washington yealers day to hold the vessel for further orders. The Quartermaster's Department has received a lash order for twelve hospital and five hundred

SHAFTER DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

DENIES BEING RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CON-DITION OF THE SENECA AND THE CONCHO.

Washington, Aug. 8-General Shafter, in a report to the War Department, emphatically denies that he is responsible for the inadequate provision made for the sick and wounded brought from Santiago to the United States on the Seneca and the Concho. Everything possible, he says, was sent with the sick and wounded. The matter of shortage of water, he says, is inexcusable. He concludes his report as fol-

There is no excuse for lack of food, as there has at all times been plenty of that. I have no doubt that many more were put on the ship than should have been because of the great desire to get home, as they had the fear of yellow fever, and were almost wholly without hospital

fever, and were almost wholly without hospital accommedation.

The sick and wounded had only the clothing on that they were into battle, and of course that was ragged and wern out by the time they reached home. There was none to issue to them at the time they left, and the rown extra clothing they could not get at. There has never been a case of suffering here that could be remedied by the means at hand that was not attended to. The surgeons have worked as well as any men that ever lived, and their complaint has been universal of lack of means and facilities.

I do not complain of this, for no one could have foreseen all that would be required, but I will not quietly submit to having the onus indo on me for the lack of these hospital facilities.

General Shafter speaks in high terms of Dr.

General Shafter speaks in high terms of Dr. Logarde, and says that he has werked under the most disadvantageous circumstances." From the day the forces left Tampa until the

present time he says that "there have never been sufficient medical attendants or medicines for the daily wants of the command. Three times since reaching Cuba has the command been almost entirely without medicines." This statement, he says, is made to him by the medical directors, and on one occasion they suggested taking medicines away from the Spanish